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ation of the air

+ Gr. *aēr* air
ratory function,
uamative a.,
ewborn.

the hair cycle
es place.

+ Gr. *genesis*
egeneration of

ertaining to or

the'ne-ah) [Gr.
urasthenia with
also inability to
inguish printed

-nag'nos-ta'kis)
phthalmologist,

ding or inhibit-

Gr. *agoge* lead-
lifting, progres-

aterial that has

ting antagonis-
ic action.

t'ah-did'i-mus)
s twin]. A twin
nd below, but
iplicia anakata-

he'ze-ah) [ana-
aption + -ia]. A

mēr") [ana- +
A. P. Mathews'
cules and atoms
such matter is

o-mer'ik). Rich
living. Cf. kata-

+ Gr. *akmēnos*
specifically, in-
m cells) in the
uration, as ob-
ytosis.

+ Gr. *akouein*

to the anus.

'me-ah). A state
nce of albumins

alepsia a repair-
stimulant of the
affine, amphet-
cine or agent.

ark for prepara-

g. + Gr. *algēsis*
bility to pain;
of pain without
a. a. doloro'-
ss of sensibility.
ivity to pain by
ly in dentistry.
lief of the pain
tinuous bathing
uses within the
of an anesthetic
of metycaine).
eral surgery to
e navel. **infil-**
e endings at the

site of operation by subcutaneous injection of an
anesthetic. **narcolocal a.**, local analgesia
preceded by premedication. **paretic a.**, loss of
the sense of pain accompanied by partial paralysis.
permeation a., surface a. **surface a.**, local
analgesia produced by an anesthetic applied to
the surface of such mucous membranes as those
of the eye, nose, throat, larynx, and urethra.

analgesic (an'al-jē'zik). 1. Relieving pain. 2.
Not sensitive as to pain. 3. An agent that allevi-
ates pain without causing loss of consciousness.

analgesin (an'al-jē'sin). Trade mark for a prepa-
ration of antipyrine.

analgetic (an'al-jē'tik). Analgesic.

analgia (an'al-jē-ah) [an neg. + Gr. *algos* pain +
-ia]. Absence of pain.

analgic (an'al-jik). Insensible to pain.

anallergic (an'ah-ler'jik). Not allergic; not caus-
ing anaphylaxis.

analogous (ah-nal'ō-gūs) [Gr. *analogos* according
to a due ratio, conformable; proportionate]. Re-
sembling or similar in some respects, as in function
or appearance, but not in origin or development.
Cf. *homologous*.

analogue (an'ah-log). 1. A part or organ having
the same function as another, but of a different
evolutionary origin. See *homologue*, def. 1. 2. A
chemical compound with a structure similar to
that of another but differing from it in respect to
a certain component; it may have a similar or
opposite action metabolically. **homologous a.**,
a part that is similar to another in both function
and structure. **metabolic a.**, a closely similar
but inactive compound which tends to replace an
essential metabolite.

analogy (ah-nal'ō-je) [Gr. *analogia* equality of
ratios, proportion]. The quality of being analo-
gous; resemblance or similarity in function or ap-
pearance, but not in origin or development.

analysand (ah-nal'i-sand). The person who is
being psychoanalyzed.

analysis (ah-nal'i-sis), pl. *analyses* [ana- + Gr.
lysis dissolution]. Separation into component parts
or elements; the act of determining the component
parts of a substance. **bite a.**, occlusal a.
bradycinetic a., cinematographic study of
motor activity. **chromatographic a.**, See
chromatography. **colorimetric a.**, analysis by
means of the various color tests. **densimetric**
a., analysis by ascertaining the specific gravity of
a solution and estimating the amount of matter
dissolved. **distributive a.**, psychobiologic
treatment by the directed study and interpreta-
tion of the patient's present and past behavior.
gasometric a., the measurement of the different
components of a gaseous mixture. **gravimetric**
a., the quantitative analysis of a body weight.
occlusal a., a study of the relations of the
occlusal surfaces of opposing teeth. **organic a.**,
the analysis of animal and vegetable tissues.
polariscopic a., analysis by means of the
polariscope. **proximate a.**, the determination
of the simpler constituents of a substance. **qual-**
itative a., **qualitive a.**, the determination of
the nature of the constituents of a compound.
quantitative a., **quantitive a.**, the deter-
mination of the proportionate quantities of the
constituents of a compound. **spectroscopic**
a., **spectrum a.**, analysis by means of the
spectroscope. **ultimate a.**, the determination
of the ultimate elements of a compound. **volu-**
metric a., quantitative analysis by measuring
volumes of liquids.

analysor (an'ah-li'zor). 1. Pavlov's name for a
specialized part of the nervous system which con-
trols the reactions of the organism to changing
external conditions. 2. A nervous receptor to-
gether with its central connections, by means of
which sensitivity to stimulations is differentiated.

analytic (an'ah-lit'ik). Pertaining to analysis.

analyzer (an'ah-li'zer). A Nicol prism attached

to a polarizing apparatus which extinguishes the
ray of light polarized by the polarizer.

Aname (an'ah-me). A genus of poisonous spiders,
known as the "bird spiders."

anamirtin (an'ah-mer'tin). An oily glyceride, C₁₉-
H₃₄O₁₀, from *Cocculus indicus*.

anamnesis (an'am-ne'sis) [Gr. *anamnēsis* a recall-
ing]. 1. The faculty of memory. 2. The collected
data concerning a patient, his family, previous
environment, and experiences, including any ab-
normal sensations, moods, or acts observed by the
patient himself or by others, with the dates of
their appearance and duration, as well as any
results of treatment. 3. Anamnestic reaction. See
under *reaction*.

anamnestic (an'am-nes'tik). Pertaining to an-
amnesis.

Anamniota (an'am-ne-o'tah) [an priv. + Gr.
amnion]. A major group of vertebrates compris-
ing those which develop no amnion. Opposed to
Amniota.

anamniote (an'am-ne-ōt'). Any animal or group
belonging to the Anamniota.

anamniotic (an'am-ne-ōt'ik) [an neg. + *amnion*].
Having no amnion.

anamorphosis (an'ah-mor-fo'sis) [ana- + Gr.
morphē form]. An ascending progression or change
of form in the evolution of a group of animals or
plants.

ananabasia (an-an'ah-ba'se-ah) [an neg. + Gr.
anabasis ascent + -ia]. Inability to ascend high
places.

ananabolic (an'an-ah-bol'ik) [an neg. + *anabolic*].
Characterized by absence of anabolism.

ananaphylaxis (an-an'ah-fl-lak'sis). Antiana-
phylaxis.

ananase (an'ah-nās). Trade mark for a plant
protease concentrate.

ananastasia (an-an'as-ta'se-ah) [an neg. + Gr.
anastasis a standing up + -ia]. Inability to stand
up or to rise from a sitting posture.

anancastic (an'an-kas'tik) [Gr. *anankastos*
forced]. Obsessive-compulsive.

anandia (an-an'de-ah). Aphemia.

anandria (an-an'dre-ah) [an neg. + Gr. *anēr* man].
The loss of masculinity or virility.

angioid (an-an'je-oid) [an neg. + Gr. *angeion*
vessel + *eidos* form]. Seemingly without blood
vessels.

angioplasia (an-an'je-o-pla'ze-ah) [an neg. +
Gr. *angeion* vessel + *plassein* to form + -ia]. Con-
genital diminution of the lumen of the arteries.

angioplastic (an-an'je-o-plas'tik). Pertaining
to, or characterized by, angioplasia.

anapeiratic (an'ah-pi-rat'ik) [Gr. *anapeirasthai*
to try again]. Due to excessive use.

anapepsia (an'ah-pep'se-ah). Complete absence
of pepsin from the stomach secretion.

anaphalantiasis (an-af'ah-lan-ti'ah-sis) [Gr.
"forehead baldness"]. Absence of the eyebrows.

anaphase (an'ah-fāz) [anā- + Gr. *phasis* phase].
That stage in mitosis, following the metaphase,
in which the halves of the divided chromosomes
move apart toward the poles of the spindle to
form the diaster. See *mitosis*.

anaphia (an-a'fe-ah) [an neg. + Gr. *haphē* touch
+ -ia]. Lack or loss of the sense of touch.

anaphoresis (an'ah-fō-re'sis). 1. Transmission
of electropositive substances into the tissues by
passage of electric current. The flow is toward the
positive pole. 2. Diminution in the activity of the
sweat glands.

anaphoria (an'ah-fō-re-ah) [ana- + Gr. *pherein*
to bear + -ia]. A tendency for the visual axes of
both eyes to divert above the horizontal plane.

anaphrodisia (an'af-ro-diz'e-ah) [an neg. + Gr.
Aphrodite Venus + -ia]. Absence or loss of sexual
desire.

anaphrodisiac (an'af-ro-diz'e-ak). 1. Repress-

homodont (ho'mo-dont) [*hom-* + Gr. *odous* tooth]. Having teeth of only one type.

homodromous (ho-mod'ro-mus) [*homo-* + Gr. *dromos* running]. Moving or acting in the same direction.

homoeerotic (ho'mo-e-rot'ik). Pertaining to homoeroticism; homosexual.

homoeeroticism (ho'mo-e-rot'is-m). Eroticism directed toward a person of the same sex, especially when the role assumed by the affected person is passive.

homogametic (ho'mo-gah-met'ik). Having but one class of gametes with respect to the sex chromosomes, as the human female.

homogenate (ho-moj'e-nät). Material obtained by homogenation.

homogeneity (ho'mo-jë-ne'te). The state or quality of being homogeneous.

homogeneization (ho'mo-je'ne-i-za'shun). Homogenization.

homogeneous (ho'mo-je'ne-us) [*homo-* + Gr. *genos* kind]. Consisting of or composed of similar elements or ingredients; of a uniform quality throughout.

homogenesis (ho'mo-jen'e-sis) [*homo-* + Gr. *genesis* production]. The reproduction by the same process in each generation, as contrasted with heterogenesis.

homogenetic (ho'mo-je-net'ik). Pertaining to or characterized by homogenesis.

homogenic (ho'mo-jen'ik). Homozygous.

homogenicity (ho'mo-je-nis'te). Homogeneity.

homogenization (ho-moj'e-ni-za'shun). The act or process of rendering homogeneous.

homogenize (ho-moj'e-niz). To render homogeneous, or of uniform quality or consistency throughout.

homogenous (ho-moj'e-nus). Having a similarity of structure because of descent from a common ancestor.

homogentisuria (ho'mo-jen'ti-su're-ah). The excretion of homogentisic acid in the urine. See *alcaptonuria*.

homogeny (ho-moj'e-ne). Homogenesis.

homoglandular (ho'mo-glan'du-lar). Pertaining to the same gland.

homograft (ho'mo-graft). A graft of tissue obtained from the body of another animal of the same species but with a genotype differing from that of the recipient.

homohemotherapy (ho'mo-he-mo-ther'ah-pe). Treatment by the injection of blood from another individual of the same species.

homoio-. See *homeo-*.

homoioplasia (ho'moi-o-pla'se-ah). Homeoplasia.

homoiopodal (ho'moi-op'o-dal) [*homoio-* + Gr. *pous* foot]. Having processes of one kind only: said of nerve cells.

homoioistasis (ho'moi-os'tah-sis). Homeostasis.

homoiotherm (ho-moi'o-therm). An animal which exhibits homoiothermy; a so-called warm-blooded animal.

homoiothermal (ho'moi-o-ther'mal). Homoiothermic.

homoiothermic (ho-moi'other'mik). Pertaining to or characterized by homoiothermy.

homoiothermism (ho'moi-o-ther'mizm). Homoiothermy.

homoiothermy (ho-moi'o-ther'me) [*homoio-* + Gr. *thermē* heat]. The maintenance of a constant body temperature despite changes in the environmental temperature.

homoiotoxin (ho-moi'o-tok-sin). A toxin from one individual which is toxic for other individuals of the same species.

homokeratoplasty (ho'mo-ker'ah-to-plas'te). Corneal grafting with tissue derived from another individual of the same species.

homolateral (ho'mo-lat'er-al). Ipsilateral.

homologen (ho-mol'o-jen). Homologue, def. 2.

homologous (ho-mol'o-gus) [Gr. *homologos* agreeing, correspondent]. 1. Corresponding in structure, position and origin. Cf. *analogous*. 2. Derived from an animal of the same species but of different genotype. See *homograft*.

homologue (hom'o-log). 1. Any homologous organ or part; an organ similar in structure, position, and origin to another organ. See *analogue*. 2. In chemistry, one of a series of compounds, each of which is formed from the one before it by the addition of a constant element. Called also *homologen*.

homology (ho-mol'o-je) [Gr. *homologia* agreement]. The quality of being homologous; the morphological identity of corresponding parts; structural similarity due to descent from a common form.

homolysin (ho-mol'i-sin). See *hemolysin*.

homolysis (ho-mol'i-sis) [*homo-* + Gr. *lysis* dissolution]. Lysis of a cell by extracts of the same type of tissue.

homomorphic (ho-mo-mor'fik) [*homo-* + Gr. *morphe* form]. Having synaptic chromosome mates of similar size and form.

homomorphosis (ho'mo-mor-fo'sis) [*homo-* + Gr. *morphosis* formation]. Regenerative replacement of a lost part by a similar part.

homonomous (ho-mon'o-mus) [*homo-* + Gr. *nomos* law]. 1. Subject to the same law. 2. Designating homologous serial parts, such as somites.

homonymous (ho-mon'i-mus) [*homo-* + Gr. *onoma* name]. 1. Having the same or corresponding sound or name. 2. Standing in the same relation. See under *hemianopia*.

homophilic (ho'mo-fil'ik) [*homo-* + Gr. *philein* to love]. Having affinity for, or reacting with, a specific antigen: said of an antibody.

homoplastic (ho'mo-plas'tik) [*homo-* + Gr. *plassein* to form]. Denoting a transplantation or grafting of tissue taken from another individual of the same species.

homoplasty (ho'mo-plas'te). 1. Operative replacement of lost parts or tissues by similar parts from another individual of the same species. 2. Similarity between organs or their parts not due to common ancestry.

homorganic (hom'or-gan'ik) [*homo-* + Gr. *organon* organ]. Produced by the same or by homologous organs.

homosexual (ho'mo-seks'u-al). 1. Pertaining to the same sex. 2. An individual who is sexually attracted toward a person of the same sex.

homosexuality (ho'mo-seks'u-al'i-te) [*homo-* + *sexuality*]. Sexual attraction toward those of the same sex. **female h.**, lesbianism.

homosporous (ho-mos'po-rus) [*homo-* + Gr. *sporos* seed]. Having only one kind of spores.

homostimulant (ho'mo-stim'u-lant). 1. Stimulating the same organ from which it is derived. 2. An extract from an organ which, on injection into the body, stimulates the same organ from which it is derived.

homostimulation (ho'mo-stim'u-la'shun). Treatment by a homostimulant.

homothermal (ho'mo-ther'mal). Homoiothermic.

homothermic (ho'mo-ther'mik). Homoiothermic.

homotonia (ho'mo-to'ne-ah). Isotonia.

homotonic (ho'mo-ton'ik). Isotonic.

homotopic (ho'mo-top'ik) [*homo-* + Gr. *topos* place]. Occurring at the same place upon the body.

homotransplant (ho'mo-trans'plant). A homoplastic graft.

homotropism (ho-mot'ro-pizm) [*homo-* + Gr. *tropos* a turning]. The property of cells to attract cells of a like order.

homotype (hom'o-tip) [*homo-* + Gr. *typos* type]. A part that has a reversed symmetry with its fellow of the opposite side of the body.